

7. Historical Research

Historical Research is that which utilizes historical sources like documents remains etc to study events ideas of the past including the philosophy of persons and groups at any remote point of time

SURVEY RESEARCH

Survey is a fact finding study. It is a method of research involving collection of data directly from a population or sample thereof at particular time. It must not be confused with mere clerical routine of gathering and tabulating figures. It requires expert and imaginative planning careful analysis and rational interpretation of the findings.

Definitions

1. Mark Abraham defines survey as "a social survey is a process by which Quantitative facts are collected about the social aspects of a community composition and activities".
2. Herman N Morse defines It as "a method of analysis on scientific and orderly form for defined purpose of given social situations and activities."

The Characteristics of Survey

1. It is a field study; It is always conducted in a natural setting.
2. It seeks responses directly from the respondents.
3. It can cover a very large population.
4. A survey involves an extensive and intensive study.
5. A survey covers a definite geographical area, city, a district or a state

Steps involved in a Survey

The sequences of the task involved in carried out a survey from the 1st stage of planning to the Final stage of preparing the report is presented below.

- a) Selection of problem and its formulation
- b) Preparation of the research design.
- c) Operationalisation of concepts and construction of measuring indexes and states.
- d) Sampling
- e) Construction of tools for collection of data and there pre-test.
- f) Field work and collection of data
- g) Processing of data and tabulation

- h) Analysis of data
- i) Reporting

Purpose of the Survey

1. The purpose of survey is to provide information's do government or planners or business enterprises.
2. Many enquiries aim to explain phenomenon
3. Surveys may be designed to make comparison of demographic groups.
4. Surveys are useful for making predictions

Types of Survey

1. General or Specific survey

When a survey is conducted for collecting general information about population institution or phenomenon without any particular object or hypothesis it is known as general survey.

Specific survey are conducted for specific problems or for testing the validity of some theory or hypothesis.

2. Regular and Adhoc Survey

Some surveys are regular in nature and must be repeated after regular intervals. Such survey is called Regular Survey.

3. Preliminary And Final Survey

A Preliminary survey is generally known as 'Pilot study' and it is a fore run of the Final Survey. Final survey is made after the pilot study has completed.

4. Senses and Sample Survey

A survey make our all the units of a given universe then it is called a sense survey. If the survey covers only a fraction of the universe, then it is called sample survey.

Advantages of Survey

The major advantages of the survey method are

1. The versatility of the survey method is its greatest strength. It is the only practical way to collect many types of information's from individuals, socio-economic data, attitudes, opinions, experience and expectations.
2. The survey method facilitates drawing generalisations about large populations on the basis of studies of representative sample.